

高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导教程





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GLISH ENGLISH

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专项分解 讲练结合 真题把关 实战模拟



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固体荣

奉辞籍 苏端丹

等本类语应用统力去排水和公关。 19

高等学校英语应用能力考试(Practical English Test for College),简称 PRETCO,是经过国家教育部批准,由教育部高教司组织的考试,在全国成人高等学校、普通高等专科学校以及高职高专院校实施已有几个年头了。它已成为客观地检查大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段,有力地促进了外语教学改革的深入开展和教学质量的稳步提高。越来越多的高职高专院校将其视为检验学生综合能力的重要手段。为了使广大考生巩固所学知识,熟悉高职高专英语应用能力考试题型和考试重点,做到有针对性地复习备考并顺利通过考试,我们组织长年在高职高专院校从事英语教学、教研工作的一线骨干教师,编写了《高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导教程》。

本书以教育部颁发的《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)为依据,按照高职高专英语课程基本要求进行编写,是考生复习所学内容、顺利通过测试的辅导性教材。《高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级辅导教程》一书,具有以下三大特点:

一、内容新颖,题材全面。

本书所选材料内容新、题材广,融知识性及趣味性于一体。选材时既注重语言的丰富性又兼顾到文章的思想性和科学性。

二、理论指导与具体训练相结合。

本书的最大特点是精讲多练、讲练结合。对听力、语法、阅读理解、词汇、翻译及写作进行了分章讲解、辅导。以上六个部分都包括考试要点、复习内容、专项练习等方面。考生通过把握本书各章提供的重点、难点,可以系统学习和巩固所讲授的知识,轻松掌握解题技巧及命题规律,然后进行强化训练,从而顺利地通过考试。

三、针对性、实用性强。

本书紧扣《大纲》进行选材,完全按照考试的题型和题量精选了针对性、实用性较强的内容进行分析讲解。所选题型全面、难度适中,涵盖了考试委员会公布的全部题型。练习编排科学、语言知识和应用文体覆盖面宽,具有很强的考前辅导针对性和可操作性,有助于考生熟悉考试题型、巩固所学语言知识和技能、提高考试成绩。书后附有听力训练答案、各章节专项练习答案、两套最新真题试卷和四套模拟试卷及答案解析。由于编者水平有限,书中恐有不妥之处,恳请使用该书的教师、学生和广大英语爱好者提出宝贵意见。

编 者 2009年8月

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三、针对性,实用性强

本书號和《大纲》进行选材。完全按照参试的题型和题量格选了针对性。实用性较强的内容

进行分析讲解。所选题型全面、建度适中、涵盖丁等试委员会公布的全部题型。练习编排科学、

语言知识和应用文体覆盖确定。具有很强的考谕辅导针对性和可操作性,有助于专生激悉考试题

型,巩固所举语言知识和技能、提高专试成绩。书后附有听力网络答案、各章节专项练习答案、两

实最新真圆试卷和四套模模试卷及答案解析。由于编者水平有限、每中恐有不妥之处,恳请使用

炎书的教师、学生和广大英都发好者继出宝贵意见

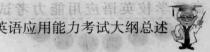
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6. 了解语篇的结论。

第四部分 翻译一英译汉

2 部类结构 16-35



第一章 高职高专英语应用能力考试大纲总述

而、考试对象, 突内事得一语的, 茶镇时至市皮林林为司子和政族, 创语一群性内突, **象区对方等**, 面

本大纲活用干修完《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》B 级所规定的全部内容的高等职业教 育、普通高等专科教育、成人高等教育和本科办二级技术学院各非英语专业的学生。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核学生的语言知识。语言技能和使用英语处理有关一般业务和涉外交际的基本 能力,其性质是教学水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试,包括五个部分;听力理解、词汇用法和语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)和写作 (或汉译英)。考试范围限于《基本要求》B级所规定的全部内容。

第一部分:听力理解

测试考生理解所听问题并做出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。听力材 料的语速为每分钟100词。听力材料以日常交际和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》 的"词汇表"中 B 级 2,500 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的"交际范围表"所列的 B 级听力的

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。 由。唐田高、东高

第二部分:词汇用法和语法结构

测试考生运用词语和语法知识的能力。测试范围限于《基本要求》中的"词汇表"B级(2.500 词) 和"语法结构表"所规定的全部内容。

本部分的得分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟。

第三部分:阅读理解

测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力。总阅读量约800词。本部分测试的文字材料以一般 性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)为主,也包括简单的应用性文字,不包括诗歌、小说、 散文等文学性材料,其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读材料涉及的语言技能和词汇限于《基本要求》中的"阅读技能表"中与 B 级要求相应的技能范 围和"词汇表"B级中2.500词的范围;阅读材料涉及的应用性内容限于《基本要求》中"交际范围表"B 级所规定的阅读范围,如:便条、通知、简短信函、简明广告、简明说明书、简明规范等。

主要测试以下阅读技能:

- 1. 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意。
- 2. 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节。
- 3. 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系。

高等学校英语应用能力考试



- 4. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点。
- 5. 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思。
- 6. 了解语篇的结论。
- 7. 进行信息转换。

本部分的得分占总分的35%。测试时间是40分钟。

第四部分:翻译一英译汉

测试考生将英语正确译成汉语的能力。所译材料为句子和段落,包括一般性内容(约占60%)和实用性内容(约占40%);所涉及的词汇限于《基本要求》的"词汇表"B级(2,500词)的范围。

本部分的得分占总分的20%。测试时间为25分钟。

第五部分:写作/汉译英

测试考生套写应用性短文、填写英文表格或翻译简短的实用性文字的能力。 本部分的得分占总分的 15%。测试时间为 25 分钟。

测试项目、内容、题型及时间分配表:

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
1	听力理解	1-15	问话、对话、听写	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
2	语法结构	16-35	词汇用法、句法结构、词形 变化	多项选择、填空	15%	15 分钟
3	阅读理解	36-60	语篇,包括简单的一般性和应 用性文字	多项选择、填空、 简答、匹配	35%	40 分钟
14.7	英译汉	61-65	句子和段落 本	多项选择、段落翻译	20%	25 分钟
5	写作/汉译英		应用性文字(便条、通知、简短 信函、简历表、申请书等)	套写、书写、 填写或翻译	15%	25 分钟
合计		65 + 1		2.	100%	120 分钟

本部分的过分占总分的15%。测试时间为15分钟

第三部分:阅读理解

测量零生从中面文字材料实取信息的能力。总阅设量约800 词。本部分测试的文字材料以一般体阅读材料付件。文化、社会、常识、经显、共物等)为主。如何括简单的应用性文字。不包括诗数、小成。

条文学生,其内容能为各生业学生所理解。

围和"固定表"自绕中2,500间的范围。阅读材料进及的应用性内容限于(基本要求)中"交际范围表"图

主要例式以下阅读技能;

1、4 解構物 和政格例主旨和大连 2、 氨基倍流中的事实和主要假节

理赔母篇上下文的逻辑关系。



第二章 听力理解

【考试要点】

根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》),高职高专英语应用能力考试听力理解部分要求如下:

B级:测试考生理解所听问题并做出恰当回答的能力、理解简短对话的能力和听写词语的能力。 听力材料的语速为每分钟 100 词。听力材料以日常交际和简单的业务交际内容为主。词汇限于《基本要求》的"词汇表"中 B级 2,500 词的范围,交际内容涉及《基本要求》中的"交际范围表"所列的 B级听力的范围。本部分的得分占总分的 15%,测试时间为 15分钟。

交际范围主要包括:日常交际中的介绍、问候、感谢、致歉、道别、指路、天气、学习、爱好、饮食、健康。

【解题技巧】

- 1. 理解所听材料的宗旨或要点;
- 2. 理解具体内容:
- 3. 理解所听材料的背景,说话人之间的关系;
- 4. 推断所听材料的含义;
- 5. 良好的心理素质:
- 6. 提前阅读备选答案,预测听力内容。

【听力训练】

equived to put the missing words or phrases on the one. Sheet in order of the numbered blanks recording to

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(15 minutes)

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

Section A

Directions. This section is to test your ability to give proper answers. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A, B, C and D given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read: A. I'm not sure.

C. Yes, certainly.

B. You're right.

D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes, certainly, is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- 1. A. Clean the desk.
 - C. Nothing.
- 2. A. Ok. required took of moving a lann 2.
 - C. All right.
- 3. A. Yes, my name is Zhao Hua.
 - C. Yes, this is Zhao Hua speaking.

- B. I live in Shanghai.
- D. I'm a doctor.
- B. That's all right.
- D. Yes, you're late.
- B. Yes, I'm Zhao Hua.
- D. Yes, Zhao Hua is me.

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- 4. A. Yes, of course,
 - C. Of course not.
- 5. A. Yes, I've got the key.
 - C. No, I don't think so.

- B. Yes, please.
- D. Do it please.
- B. Yes, that's the question.
- D. No, I've lost the key.

Section B

Directions. This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A. B. C. and D. given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single 词汇表"中8级2,500词的范围、交际内容 line through the center.

- 6. A. It's interesting.
 - C. It's wonderful.
- 7. A. Mary has just begun her trip.
 - C. Mary will be away soon.
- 8. A. Everyone.
 - C. The boss.
- 9. A. \$2.
- 10. A. 7:55.
- B. \$6.
- B. 8:00.

- B. It's disappointing.
- D. It's helpful.
- B. Mary has been ready for the trip to Paris.
- D. Mary has got there.
- B. The woman.
- D. No one.
- C. \$4.
- C. 7:45.

Section C

Directions. In this section you will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

Our eating habits are very important for good health and a strong body. There are 11 when most of us would rather eat sweets and ice-cream than meat and rice. Sweets are not bad for the 12 if we eat them at the end of a meal. If we eat them before a meal, they will take away our appetite. It's important for us to eat our meal at the same time each day. When we feel 13, it's a sign that our body needs food. When we feel angry or excited, we may not want to eat. A long time ago, in England, some judges 14 decide whether a man was telling the truth by giving him some dry bread. If the man could not swallow the bread, it should mark the curresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line thro was a sign that he was 15 .

Two

Part I

Listening Comprehension

You will read: A. I'm not sure. (15 minutes)

[考试要点]

Directions: This part is to test your listening ability. It consists of 3 sections.

t's interesting

B. You're right.

Section A

Directions: This section is to test your ability to give proper answers. There are 5 recorded questions in it. After each question, there is a pause. The questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A., B., C. and D. given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

certainly, is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin

B. Yes, I'm Zhao Hua. D. Yes, Zhao Hua is me.

C. Yes, this is Zhao Hua speaking.

3. A. Yes, my name is Zhao Hua.



[古頭衍集]

Example -

You will hear.

You will read: A. I'm not sure.

C. Yes. certainly.

B. You're right.

D. That's interesting.

From the question we learn that the speaker is asking the listener to leave a message. Therefore, C. Yes. certainly, is the correct answer. You should mark C on the Answer Sheet. Now the test will begin.

- 1. A. Nothing.
 - C. I feel better today.
- 2. A. Happy birthday to you, Mary.
- C. Thank you.
- - C. It's my pleasure.
- 4. A. No, you can't help me.
 - C. Please.
- 5. A. It matters a lot.

- B. Not bad, thanks.
- D. That's all right.
- B. You, too.
- D. You're too polite.
- 3. A. What a pleasure.

 B. I'm very pleased.
 - D. Pleased to meet you.
 - B. Sorry, I don't want to.
 - D. I'd like to buy a pen.
 - B. I feel rather tired.
 - C. I don't like it.

Section B

Directions: This section is to test your ability to understand short dialogues. There are 5 recorded dialogues in it. After each dialogue, there is a recorded question. Both the dialogues and questions will be spoken two times. When you hear a question, you should decide on the correct answer from the 4 choices marked A., B., C. and D. given in your test paper. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- 6. A. 3:48.
- B. 11:56.
- C. 12:00.
- D. 12:04.

- 7. A. Jack.
- B. Harry.
- C. Bob.
- D. Bob and Jack.

- 8. A. The wind stopped.
 - C. Both the rain and the wind stopped.
- D. It is raining now.

B. The rain stopped

- 9. A. \$60.
- B. \$30.
- C. \$86.
- bla D. \$16.

- 10. A. She'll call the man in ten minutes.
- B. She'll meet the man after work.
- C. She accepts his invitation.
- D. She forgets to bring her card with her.

Section C

Directions: In this section You will hear a recorded short passage. The passage is printed in the test paper, but with some words or phrases missing. The passage will be read three times. During the second reading, you are required to put the missing words or phrases on the Answer Sheet in order of the numbered blanks according to what you hear. The third reading is for you to check your writing. Now the passage will begin.

It's interesting to visit another country, but there are sometimes 11 when we don't know the language very well. It may be difficult to talk with the people there. We may not know how to use the 12 in the country that we are visiting. We may not know how to buy the things we need. In a 13 country, we may not know where to eat or what to 14 in a restaurant. It's not easy to decide how much to tip waiters or taxi drivers. When we need help, we might not know how to 15 it. It's not pleasant to have an experience like that. My sister is taken care of by my grandma.

这首诗是他去年写的。

【考试要点】

英语动词有两种语态:主动语态和被动语态。语态是动词的一种形式,用来说明主语与谓语之间的关系。如果句子的主语是动作的执行者,那么句子要用主动语态(The Active Voice);如果主语是动作的承受者,则用被动语态(The Passive Voice)。在 B 级考试中,被动语态的考核重点是各个时态的被动式。考生需要掌握被动语态的时态、人称和数的变化等方面的基本知识。

4. A. No, you can't help me.

【复习内容】

一、被动语态的基本结构:

be 动词的相应形式 + 动词的过去分词。以 tell 为例,被动语态的十种常用时态列表如下:

	一般式	进行式	完成式	
现在	is are told	is being told	has been told	
Meet all to the distribution of the distribut	was were told	was were being told	D. garen in your test poner. Then you know the direction had been told	
将来	shall be told will	C. Bob. B. The rain stop	shall will have been told	
过去将来	should be told	G. 886.	should have been told	

二、被动语态使用的几种情况:

1. 当不知道或没有必要知道、指出动作的执行者时

Such books were written for Chinese children. 这些书是为中国儿童写的。

This jacket is made of cotton. 这件夹克是棉布的。

2. 需要突出或强调动作的承受者。

Rice is grown in the south. 水稻在南方种植。 will distribute of the south.

The meeting room was cleaned yesterday. 会议室是昨天打扫的。

3. 如果在被动语态中需要强调动作或行为的执行者时,可用"介词 by + 动作执行者(宾格)"这一结构,意为"被(由)……"。

My sister is taken care of by my grandma.

我妹妹由奶奶照看。

If a interesting to visit another country, but there are sometimes.

This poem was written by him last year.

这首诗是他去年写的。



4. 出于礼貌或修辞的需要。.

Your presence is requested. 敬请光临(出于礼貌)。 who was the second of the secon

He went to the country and was warmly welcomed. 他去了那个国家并受到热烈欢迎。

三、被动语态的几种类型

1. 含一个宾语句子(SVO)的被动语态 ma multi-swent house flows stant and its late (1)

主动句:主+谓+宾

被动句:主(原宾语) + 谓(相应被动语态谓语时态结构) + by +原主语宾格

主动语态: People play football all over the world. 世界各地的人都踢足球。

被动语态:Football is played (by people) all over the world.

主动语态: The workers are building a road. 工人们正在修路。

被动语态: A road is being built (by the workers). The state of the state

主动语态:主+谓+间接宾语+直接宾语

被动语态:主(原间接宾语)+谓(相应被动语态谓语时态结构)+原直接宾语+by

+ 原主语宾格 an Open at the Market and two sales of the W between and the W between and T

或:主(原直接宾语)+谓(相应被动语态谓语时态结构)+to/for+原间接宾语

注意:原直接宾语作被动句主语时,原间接宾语前需要加介词 to 或 for。

主动语态: Mother gave me the present. 妈妈给我这件礼物。

被动语态: I was given the present (by mother).

The present was given to me (by mother).

主动语态: He showed the guard his pass. 他给卫兵看通行证。

被动语态:The guard was shown the pass (by him).

The pass was shown to the guard (by him).

3. 含有宾语补足语句子(SVOC)的被动语态 图 STATE OF THE STAT

主动语态: 主 + 谓 + 宾 + 宾补

被动语态: 主(原宾语) + 谓(相应被动语态谓语时态结构) + 原宾补 + by + 原主语宾格

主动语态:We call her beauty. 我们叫她美女。如果是我们的人,我们叫她美女。

被动语态: She is called beauty (by us).

主动语态: He considers the matter settled. 他认为问题解决了。

被动语态: The matter is considered settled. The matter is considered settled sett

4. 含有短语动词句子的被动语态

主动语态:主 + 谓 + 介词 + 宾语

被动语态:主(原宾语) + 谓(相应被动语态谓语时态结构) + 介词 + by + 原主语宾格

主动语态:People often talk about the film. 人们经常谈起这部影片。

被动语态: The film is often talked about (by people).

主动语态: My teacher is looking at me. 老师正看着我。 distribution and some and a second and

被动语态: I am being looked at (by my teacher).

5. 含有情态动词句子的被动语态

结构:主+情态动词 + be + 动词过去分词

高等学校英语应用能力考试	
B级编导数程	
主动语态:We can change water into ice. 我们可以把水变成冰	4. 出于礼貌或修辞的需要。 。
被动语态:Water can be changed into ice. (原序中) 湖北新城	Your presence is requested.
主动语态: We must do this as soon as possible. 我们必须尽快	做这件事。woo ed of mew eH
被动语态:This must be done as soon as possible.	
5. 主动语态表达被动意义的几种情况:	三、被动语态的几种类型
1) 有些连系动词如:look, taste, smell, sound, prove, turn out, feel 等	等,用主动形式表达被动意义。
The flowers smell sweet. 这些花散发着香味。	主动句:主+谓+宾
Cotton feels soft. 棉花摸起来很软。 A A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B A B	被动句:主(原宾语)+谓(
2) 有些用来表示主语内在品质或性能的不及物动词,例如: shut	
clean, read, burn 等。	被动语态: Football is played
The book reads well. 这本书读起来不错。 been a guibli	主动语态: The workers are bu
This kind of TV sells well. 这种电视机卖得好。how and vd) file	被动语态: A road is being but
(3) 不及物动词,无被动语态。例如: happen, take place, break of	
cost 等。	主动语态: 主+間+间接定量
Rumors always spread quickly. 谣言总是传得很快。	被动语态;主(原间接宾语)。
The Second World War broke out in 1939. 二战爆发于 1939 年	+ 原主衛夷裕。
(4)不定式以主动形式表达被动意义: ************************************	或:主(原直接突语)。
• 在"be + 形容词 + 不定式"的结构中。经常用于该句型的	的形容词有:easy, hard, difficult
important, interesting, pleasant, safe 等。是是如何是我们就是知识。	注意。原直接宾语作被动何主
The grammar is easy to understand. 这个语法很容易理解。	主动谱态: Mother gave me the
The food is fit to eat. 这个食物适合吃。 (rediom ad) hose	被功强态:1 was given the pre
• 不定式作定语与被修饰的名词构成动宾关系时,不定式的逻辑主	语是句子的主语或宾语。
I still have a lot of work to do. 我还有大量工作要做。	主动器态:He showed the guar
She has many books to read. 她还有许多书要读。	被动语态: The guard was show
• 不定式与疑问代词连用时。 (mid vd) busing suff of m	The pass was shown
The question is what to do now. 问题是现在该做什么。	。含有宾酒补足器甸干(SVOC)
I don't know where to go. 我不知道该去哪里。	主动语态: 主 + 谓 + 宾 +
(5) 在 need, want, require 后加动词 ing 形式,意思等同于这些词加 to	be done。主(原源anobe do
Your hair needs cutting. 你的头发该理理了。美感用几头	主动语态: We call her beauty
Your hair needs to be cut.	被对语态;She is called beaut
atter settled. 他认为问题解决了。 【 区款政专 】	主封语泰. He considers the m
. If city noisesfrom increasing, people shout to be heard ever	被对策态: The malrannib tar
	。含有短语动词句子的被动语态
	主动语态;主 + 群 + 介词。
2. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, are	
A dealer of the desired the desired that	to office with the late of the second

A. are not kept; will have to

C. do not keep; will have to

D. do not keep; have to

D. do not keep; have to

A. developed

C. being developed

D. will have been developed

D. will have bee



4. I need one more stamp before my collecti	on, <u>unifold</u> , (I	C. belongs to
A. has completed	B. completes	7. My mother said a new hotel
C. has been completed		A. would be built.
5. Rainforests and burned at such a	speed that they will disappear fr	om the earth in the near future
A. cut	B. are cut	8. The project by 20
C. are being cut bodsing	D. had been cut	A. will be finished
6. The new suspension bridgeby th	e end of last month.	C. has been finished
A. has been designed	B. had been designed	9. This page neededa
C. was designed	D. would be designed	A being checked
7. More and more people in the sub-	way these days.	C. to check
A. are getting attacked	B. are got attacked	O many times, the be
C. are getting to attacked	D. get to be attacked	A. Having taught
8. Great changes in the city, and a	lot of factories	C. Taught
A. have been taken place; have been se	t up	
B. have taken place; have been set up	第二节非得语	
C. have taken place; have set up		
D. were taken place; were set up		表社要点
9. The manager entered the office and was h	nappy to learn that four-fifths of	tickets
A. was booked	B. had been booked	
C. were booked	D. have been booked	1. 个定式作主语、连语、
10. What's the pretty small house that		2. 不定式的时态和语态。
A. is being built	B. has been built	二、勃名词
C. is built	D. is building	A RESEARCH SECRETARIES
11. — Do you like the material?		1、 裁名词作主语,实语,公
— Yes, it very soft.		2. 动名词的时态和语态。
A. is feeling	B. felt	三、分词
C. feels	D. is felt	1. 分词作定语、表语、补出
12. When and where to go for the on-salary	holiday yet.	And State State of the Party of
A. are not decided	B. have not been decided	2. 分面的黑龙结构。
C. is not being decided	D. has not been decided	【容内尺莫
13. I have no more letters, thank	70u.	
A. to type	B. typing	一、不定式:
C. to be typed	D. typed	型固体+ot"先起不同虚
14. The ink on the shirt easily.	人语。动词不定式可以积聚而	所、新外、音里林斯美、着头、
A. can't wash out	B. can't be washed out	才态和母芸的变化。
C. isn't washed out	D. isn't washing out	。动间不定式作主语:
15. Nobody noticed the thief slip into the ho	ouse because the lights happened	to node guidrance don LaT
A. be put up	B. give in	对英语有所了解是一回中
C. be turned on	D. go out	To live and study abroad is
16. The computers on the table Prof	fessor Smith.	在国外留学居住费用昂贯
TOA. belongs His His Bar Manual 1	B. are belonged to	但在视多情况下,特别是有

高等学校英语应用能力考试 B 级 辅 导 教 程

- The Control of the		
C. belongs to	D. belong to disself of the	4. I need one more stamp below u
17. My mother said a new hotel	in six month.	A. has completed
A. would be built	B. will be built	C. hus been completed
C. have been built	sequests flow eD. had built a floor in	5. Rainforests and burned
18. The project by 2010.	B. are cut.	A. out
A. will be finished	B. would be finished	C, are being cut
C. has been finished	D. will have been finish	6. The new suspension bridge ber
19. This page needed again	B. had been designed:	A. has been designed
A. being checked	bangiests ad B. checked	C. was designed
C. to check	D. to be checked	7. More and more people
20 many times, the boy st	ill didn't know how to do the exercise	A are gotting attacked .s.
A. Having taught	B. Having been taught	C. nee getting to attacked
C. Taught	D. Teaching	8. Great changes in the ci
	been set up	A have been taken place; have
	第二节 非谓语动词	B. have taken placer have been
		C. have taken place; have soft
【考试要点】	qu	D. were taken place; were set,
一、不定式 arskit in	and was happy to learn that four fifths	9. The manager entered the office
	B. had been booked	A. was booked
1. 不定式作主语、宾语、定语	、表语、补足语等。	C were booked
2. 不定式的时态和语态。	that for	10. What's the pictly small house
二、动名词	B, has been built	A is being built
1 44 7 6 7 6 7 6 7	Tues a mildfind si .Q.	C. is built
1. 动名词作主语、宾语、定语	和表培寺。	11. — Do you like the material?
2. 动名词的时态和语态。		- Yes, ifvery soft.
三、分词	H. Jeb	A. is realing
1. 分词作定语、表语、补足语	华 语等	C. feels
		12. When and where to go for the
3. 现在分词的时态和语态。	B. lieve not been decid	A. use not decided
【复习内容】	D. has not been decide	C is not being decided
(ZOFFE	, thank you.	13. I have no more letters
一、不定式:	B. typing	
动词不定式 "to + 动词原形"	,在句中起名词、形容词和副词的作	
	吾。动词不定式可以和疑问词连接	
时巡州阳巡时文化。	ik can't be weshed on	A. can't wash out
T. WINTERIFER.	D. isn't washing out	Ci isu? I washed out
To know something about Engli	ish is one thing; to know English is qu	
对英语有所了解是一回事,而	j 掌握英语完全是另一回事。	A be put up
To live and study abroad is exp		C. be turned on
在国外留学居住费用昂贵。	Profesor Smith.	16. The computers on the table
但在很多情况下,特别是在口	语中,我们常常用代词 it 来代替动证	司不定式作主语,而把它移到句子

后部去,这样使句子显得比较平稳。例如:

说闲话是不对的。"妈妈你们看到什么对你们是 It is not right to gossip about others.

如果要说明不定式表示的动作是谁做的,可以在不定式前加一个 for 引起的短语。例如:

It will be a mistake for us not to help them. 我们不帮助他们是错误的。

2. 动词不定式作宾语:

I can not afford to buy a car. 我买不起汽车。

能跟不定式作宴语的动词很多,常见的有:decide, determine, learn, want, expect, hope, wish, refuse, manage, care, pretend, offer, promise, choose, plan, agree, ask, beg, help 等。此外,以下动词后也 可跟不定式作宾语: afford, aim, apply, arrange, attempt, begin, claim, consent, continue, dare, demand, desire, decline, deserve, disdain, fail, fare, forget, grow, hate, intend, like, love, long, mean, need, neglect, prefer, prepare, prove, reckon, resolve, seek, scorn, strive, swear, tend, try, undertake, venture, volunteer, vote, vow 等。

He doesn't want her to attend the meeting. 他不想让她参加会议。

下列动词后跟带 to 的不定式作补语: advise, allow, ask, beg, cause, encourage, expect, forbid, force, get, intend, invite, like, love, order, persuade, prefer, require, teach, tell, want, warn, wish, think, wait for, call on, depend on, wait for, prepare for, remind, request, trouble, trust, suffer, leave, drive, help 等。

注意:see, watch, notice, observe, make, let, have, hear, feel 等动词在主动语态中跟不带 to 的动 词不定式作宾语补足语,但在被动语态中需加上to。例如:

She saw a young man enter the house just now. 她刚才看见一个年轻人讲入房间。

He was seen to enter the house just now. 刚才,有人看见他进入了房间。

4. 动词不定式作定语:

He is hungry and he wants something to eat. 他饿了,想吃些东西。

作定语的不定式如果是不及物动词,或者不定式所修饰的名词或代词是不定式动作的地点、工具 等,不定式后面须有相应的介词。例如:

Here is some paper for you to write on. 这有些给你写字的纸。 In a some paper for you to write on.

He has a nice pen to write with. 他有一只写字流畅的钢笔。

5. 动词不定式作表语: The first the second of the se

Her ambition was to be a cinema actress. 她的抱负是成为一名电影演员。

6. 动词不定式作状语:

To look at him, you can't help laughing. (条件) 看到他, 你就会忍不住大笑。

I came here to learn from you. (目的) 我到这里是为了向你学习。

我匆匆地去邮局,结果发现它已经关门了。

注意:(1)动词不定式在介词 but, other than, except, besides 后面时,如果这些介词前有实义动词 do 的各种形式,则后面跟不带 to 的不定式,否则带 to;(2) can't choose but, can't help but, can't...but 等后面的不定式要省略 to。

We could do nothing but/other than wait. 除了等待,我们别无选择。

I have no choice but to accept the fact. 我别无选择,只有接受事实。

I can't choose but laugh. 我只能大笑。

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注意:不定式作表语形容词的状语,和句中主语构成逻辑上的动宾关系时,不定式多用主动形式,这是因为形容词后省略了 for one/for people。例如:

The book is difficult (for me) to understand. (对我来说,)这本书难以理解。 因为是是因 He is hard (for me) to talk to. (对我来说,)他很难交流。

7. 动词不定式作插入语:

To tell you the truth, we didn't like the idea. 实话实说,我们不喜欢这个主意。

To be fair, he has worked hard these days. 公平地说,这些日子以来他工作很努力。

8. "疑问词+不定式"结构 description and percella reaction of the foreign state and reaction and the foreign state and

疑问词 who, which, what, when, where, how 等后面接不定式构成不定式短语, 在句中作主语、宾语、表语等。如:

When to start has not been decided. 何时动身还未决定。(作主语)
I don't know which bus to take. 我不知道坐哪一路公车。(作宾语)

The question is how to put the plan into practice. 问题是如何把这个计划付诸实施。(作表语)

9. 动词不定式的时态和语态

index man 时态	主动语态	日本 作の 中本 被 动语态 lone part lone onler like love onler
equest, trouble 大級士, suffer, beave,	propure do otremind, a	think, wait for, canobrad of and on, wait for
完成式	to have done	to have been done qisd , with
进行式	to be doing	注息;see, watch, notice, observe, make 訊不完求作金百次 程度 可在被表示方法中类
完成进行式	to have been doing	She saw a young man enter the house jus-

I was curious to hear what he would say. (一般式) 我对他要说的话很好奇。

I'm glad to be working with you. (进行式) 很高兴和你一起工作。 建筑州发宝不同位本

She seemed to have heard about it. (完成式) 她似乎已经听说了这件事。

We are happy to have been working with you. (完成进行式)

我们很高兴一直和你一起工作。

A high building is to be built here. (一般式的被动语态) no above of now of radian amount of the same of an all

这里将要建一座高楼大厦。 有限的创新军工具一个加州 write with writer to write with a series of the series with the ser

二、动名词

To look at him, you can't help laughing (条件) 看到他,你就会想不伴大学

1. 动名词作主语:

Playing with fire is dangerous. (泛指玩火) 玩火很危险。 加州 (1) (1) (1)

To play with fire is dangerous. (具体动作) 去玩火是很危险的。 第7 果面目 5 黑斑 茶門 ab

注意:动名词作主语表示一般的或抽象的多次性的行为,不定式作主语往往表示具体的或一次性的动作。